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# OXFORD OBSERVER

Vol. IV.

NORWAY, (Maine,) THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1828.

No. 187.

## COMMUNICATION.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

NO. III.

EXTRACT FROM THATCHER'S JOURNAL.

Interesting Story of Capt. Asgill.

"Those of our countrymen who were born after the war of the American Revolution, have very imperfect ideas of the perils and distresses of that period, and of the mortal enmities which were indulged between the two parties, denominated Whigs and Tories. In some of the Southern States the parties were so nearly equal, and their hatred to each other so great, that it added much to the calamities of the contest. While Gen. Green commanded in that region, he wrote as follows: 'The animosity of the Whigs and Tories of this State renders their situation truly deplorable. Not a day passes but there are more or less who fall a sacrifice to this savage disposition. The Whigs seemed determined to exterminate the Tories, and the Tories, the Whigs—some thousands have fallen in this way in this quarter; and the evil rages with more violence than ever. If a stop is not put to these massacres, the country will be depopulated in a few months more,—as neither Whig nor Tory can live.'

Speaking of a certain party on our side, he says: 'This party plunders without mercy, and murders the defenceless people, just as private pique, prejudice, or personal resentment dictates.'

A similar spirit prevailed to a great extent between the two parties in the regions near the City of New-York, and this was the occasion of the affecting affair of Capt. Asgill, a captive British Officer.—Those of the Tories who fled for protection to New-York, while the British army were in possession of the city, were called refugees. Many of them took up arms against their countrymen, and aided the Britains in distressing the inhabitants of New-Jersey and other places. A party of these refugees took a New-Jersey man by the name of Capt. Huddy. After he was a captive, he was barbarously hanged, with an insulting label affixed to his breast. Intelligence of this excited general indignation; and the people of New-Jersey presented a memorial to Gen. Washington, claiming justice for the murder of one of their fellow-citizens; or retaliation in case justice should be refused. Gen. Washington immediately wrote to Gen. Clinton on the subject, "and assured him that unless the perpetrators of the murder were delivered up, he should be under the painful necessity of retaliation." To a council composed of all the general officers and the commanders of regiments, the following questions were proposed by the Commander-in-Chief. 1st, Shall resort be had to retaliation for the murder of Capt. Huddy? 2d, On whom shall it be inflicted? 3d, How shall the victim be designated?

The council were unanimous in the opinion that there should be retaliation, that the victim should be of equal rank with Capt. Huddy, and designated by lot. The lot fell on Capt. Asgill, the only son of a British nobleman, and but nineteen years of age. The news of his situation reached Europe, and interested many in his behalf.

When the tidings came to his family in England, his father was so near to death, that he was not informed of the affair. His sister was also sick of a fever, accompanied with a delirium. His mother applied to the King and Queen of England, to interest them in favor of her son. In addition to this, she wrote the following letter to Count de Vergennes, a French minister.

*Letter to Count de Vergennes.*

"Sir,—If the politeness of a French Count will permit a stranger to address it, it cannot be doubted but that she who unites in herself all the more delicate sensations with which an individual can be penetrated, will be received favorably by a nobleman, who reflects honor not only on his nation, but on human nature. The subject on which I implore your assistance, is too heart-rending to be dwelt on; most probably, the public report of it has already reached you; this relieves me from the burthen of so painful a duty. My son, my only son, is dear to me as he is brave, amiable as he is beloved, only nineteen years of age, a prisoner of war, in consequence of the capitulation of Yorktown, at present confined in America as an object of reprisal. Shall the innocent share the fate of the guilty? Figure to yourself, the situation of a family in these circumstances. Surrounded as I am with objects of distress, bowed down by fear and grief, words are wanting to express what I feel, and to paint such a scene of misery: my husband given over by his physicians some hours before the arrival of this news, is not in a condition

to be informed of it; my daughter attacked by a fever, accompanied by delirium, speaking of her brother in tones of wildness and without an interval of reason, unless it be to some circumstances, which may console her heart. Let your sensibility Sir, paint to you my profound, my inexpressible misery, and plead in my favor; a word, a word from you like a voice from Heaven, would alleviate us from desolation, from the last degree of misfortune. I know General Washington reveres your character. Tell him only you wish my son restored to liberty, and he will restore him to his desponding family, he will restore him to happiness. The virtue and courage of my son will justify this act of clemency. His honor, Sir, led him to America; he was born to abundance, to independence, and to the happiest prospects. Permit me, once more to entreat the interference of your high influence in favor of innocence, and in the cause of justice and humanity. Despatch, Sir, a letter from France to General Washington, and favor me with a copy of it, that it may be transmitted from hence. I feel the full weight of the liberty taken in presenting this request. But I feel confident, whether granted or not, that you will pity the distress by which it is suggested, your humanity will drop a tear on my fault and blot it out forever. May that Heaven which I implore, grant that you may never need the consolation which you have it in your power to bestow on

THERESA ASGILL."

This remarkable letter accompanied by one from Count de Vergennes, was sent to Gen. Washington, and by him transmitted to Congress.

Capt. Asgill was kept in a state of anxious suspense about eight months, and a multitude of people in Europe and in this country became deeply interested for him. After his release Capt. Asgill soon returned to England, to the inexpressible joy of his anxious mother. In view of the preceding facts we may inquire, 1st, Why was the murder of Huddy any more criminal than if he had been slain in battle? If he deserved death, or if the men who hanged him, had a right to kill him before he was a prisoner, why not after he was taken? The difference in the two cases results only from the modern usages of war. In ancient times it was deemed right to kill captives. Let us be grateful for the progress of humanity thus far; but let us not be blind to what is still barbarous.

From the letter of Lady Asgill, it is evident that she is not aware that her son, while fighting the Americans, was acting on the principle of retaliation, which she so justly reproached. Yet that war as well as wars in general, was on both sides prosecuted on the principle of retaliating zeal, or alleged wrongs, to prevent further injuries. The plea, therefore, of this Lady might have been urged when her son was about to engage in that unnatural contest, with as much propriety as after he was selected by lot to perish on the gallows. Let then all Ladies, and females of all ranks, raise their voices to save their dearest relatives from perishing by the offences of other people. And let men be duly apprised of the fact, that those who are sacrificed in the wars of nations, generally perish as unjustly as Capt. Asgill would have suffered, had he been hanged for the crime of Capt. Lippincott in the murder of Capt. Huddy.

Shall the innocent share the fate of the guilty? So pleaded Lady Asgill in behalf of her son; and her plea was heard. In this case all the parties concerned appeared to feel the injustice and cruelty of retaliating on Asgill the crime of Lippincott in the murder of Huddy.

But who of them reflected on the fact, that the whole business of war is conducted on principles equally inhuman and unjust?

In nine instances out of ten, the sufferings of war fall on persons as innocent of the wrongs for which the evils are inflicted as Asgill was for the murder of Huddy!

The rulers of two nations quarrel, and appeal to the sword

—But who is expected to be killed in the contest? not the rulers, but their

offending subjects.

SALUS,

CHRISTMAS EVERGREENS.—Tradition says that the first Christian Church in Britain was built of boughs; and that the disciples adopted the plan as more likely to attract the notice of the people, because the monks built their temples in that manner, probably to imitate the temples of Saturn, which were always under the oak. The great feast of Saturn was held in December, and as the oaks were then without leaves, the monks obliged the people to bring in boughs and sprigs of evergreens; and Christians, on the 25th of the same month, did the like, from whence originated the present custom.

## TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, Jan. 14.

Petitions were presented by Messrs.

Parris, White, Foote, Barton, Johnston, of

Lou, and Hayne.

Mr. Hayne, of S. C., presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Orangeburg District, S. C., praying that there might be no further increase of duty upon foreign importations; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Robbins also presented a memo  
rial from sundry citizens of Kent county,  
Rhode Island, praying that further pro  
tection may be extended to wool grow  
ing &c. referred to the Committee on Man  
ufactures.

The President also communicated a  
letter from the Secretary of War, trans  
mitting fifty copies of the army register,  
for the year 1828.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Fin  
ance, to which was referred the bill  
authorizing the issuing a register to the  
brig Liberator, of Bath; and the bill for  
the relief of Henry G. Rice; reported

them severally without amendment.

Mr. Johnson moved that the bill for  
the abolition of Imprisonment for  
Debt be printed as amended.

Mr. Noble said, it had probably escap  
ed the notice of the gentleman, that the  
bill was made the order of the day for  
to-morrow, and the printing of it at this  
time might occasion further delay. He  
had an amendment himself to make; and  
he suggested to the gentleman whether  
it would not be better to defer the print  
ing, until the amendments proposed could  
be introduced.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., said, that certain  
amendments had already been proposed  
and adopted, material as he conceived  
in themselves—it would be better, therefore,  
for a full understanding of the business,  
to have the bill printed as now amended.  
The bill, he was persuaded, could be  
printed and laid on the table, in time for  
the hearing of causes, except in such cases as  
the Circuit Judge may be interested, or may  
have been concerned as counsel; and, in  
these cases, with original jurisdiction,  
to be held by the present number of  
Judges, subject to be reduced by death  
or resignation to the number of five, and  
requiring of said Judges to sit only as  
Judges of the Supreme Court, at the  
seat of Government, and to hold the  
Court semi-annually; to sit until the bus  
iness on the docket shall be disposed of,  
and to deliver in writing *seriatim* opin  
ions in all causes involving the constitu  
tionality of a law, the construction of a  
treaty, or the jurisdiction of State Courts.

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tionality of a law, the construction of a  
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Mr. Johnson moved that the bill for  
the abolition of Imprisonment for  
Debt be printed as amended.

Mr. Eaton suggested to the gentleman,  
whether it would not be better for him  
to have the amendment he proposed,  
prepared now and it could be inserted  
in the bill.

Mr. Noble said, he had not the amend  
ment prepared.

The bill, as amended, was then or  
dered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. M'Intire it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the

Judiciary be instructed to inquire into

the expediency of granting relief to

Stephen Hook, for expenses incurred

for losses sustained, and services render

ed in arresting and bringing to trial and

punish the murderers of the Cap

tain and Mate of the schooner Fairy

: and, also, to inquire into the expediency

of authorizing the Courts of law to make

suitable compensation for losses sustain

ed by prosecutors and witnesses in sim

ilar cases.

On motion of Mr. Bartlett, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the

Judiciary be instructed to inquire into

the expediency of making an

appropriation, by law, for the payment

of the value and amount due on a prize

certificate issued from the Loan Office

of the United States, under the date of

the 29th April, 1780, for 500 dollars,

payable to Thomas Cutts or bearer,

numbered 228.

On motion of Mr. M'Intire it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Rev

olutionary Claims be instructed to in

quire into the expediency of making an

appropriation, by law, for the payment

of the value and amount due on a prize

certificate issued from the Loan Office

of the United States, under the date of

the 29th April, 1780, for 500 dollars,

payable to Thomas Cutts or bearer,

numbered 228.

On motion of Mr. Bartlett, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the

Judiciary be instructed to inquire into

the expediency of repealing an act, regu

lating the fees of jurors, passed Febr

uary 22, 1827, with leave to report by

bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Parsons,

Ordered, that the same committee in

etary of the Treasury to the call, he  
should certainly not oppose it, but he  
was satisfied it would result as he had  
stated.

The resolution was agreed to.

TUESDAY, Jan. 15.

Mr. Whipple offered the following res  
olution, which lies one day on the table.

These potatoes are truly "thumpers!" According to an article in a New-York paper, a young man of that place suggested the plan of a Telegraph to convey intelligence from New York to Rochester, in two or three minutes! A committee of the New-York Franklin Institute were to report on its practicability, on the 4th inst.

A man named Hemphill passing along York street, Baltimore, last week, fell over the wall of Hartford Ron, and was killed, his skull being fractured by a stone, upon which he is supposed to have fallen.

Willow Basket Makers are advertised for in New-York.

On the 4th instant, green peas and tomatas were sold in the Charleston market.

General Jackson and lady, left Nashville on Thursday, the 27th Dec., for New-Orleans, attended by Governor Houston, Mr. Hamilton, of New-York, and others.

The election for a Senator in the room of Alexander Mahon, resigned, in the district composed of Cumberland and Perry, Pa., is to take place on Tuesday, the 29th January instant.

A correspondent of the Boston Centinel furnishes that paper annually with a statement of the fires that have occurred the preceding year. That for the past year gives eight, all of which, except one, were soon extinguished. The entire damage does not exceed \$10,000.

Judge James of the supreme court of South Carolina has been impeached for habitual intemperance; it having been proved that he had been intoxicated on the bench.

Noah's Ark.—This was the largest vessel ever afloat—length 517 feet, breadth 91 do—height, 54 1/2 do—longitude, 81,062.

A Montreal paper states that a Cucumber was raised in the nursery garden at Blink Bonny, which measured 4 feet 2 inches in length.

We perceive that Mr. Reynolds has recently been lecturing on the subject of the contemplated Antarctic Expedition before the members of the North Carolina Legislature. A memorial to Congress was afterwards signed by nearly every member of the Legislature.

The barn of Mr. John C Page, situated about two miles from Haverhill, Mass., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday week, with its contents of hay and grain, and ten head of cattle.—Mr. Page himself was burnt to death in the barn.

The Negro Jesse, suspected of having set fire to the House in Cheraw, occupied by the town Council, was tried and convicted of the crime; and was sentenced to be hung on the 8th inst.

A Unitarian Church is to be erected in Providence, R. I.

The Susquehanna was somewhat higher on the eighth of January, this year, than it has been for several years past,—being thirteen and a half feet above low water mark. A great quantity of drift wood passed down the stream.

In consequence of apprehensions that the children and cattle of a citizen of Lancaster, Pa., have been bitten by a mad dog, the mayor of that city has ordered that all dogs be kept shut up for 15 days.

A person offers to keep the New York canal free from ice from the 15th of Nov. to the 15th of Dec. for one half the tolls.

The North Carolina Legislature terminated its session on the 4th inst.

The mayor of Washington announces the existence of a case of Varioloid in that city, and advises a general resort to vaccination.

M. M. Murray, Esq., has been elected Mayor of the city of Pittsburg, in place of J. M. Snowden, Esq.

The king of England has granted a charter to establish a college at York, Upper Canada, to be called "King's College." Sir Peregrine Maitland to be chancellor, Archdeacon Strachan, president, and the Bishop of Quebec to be visitor.

The Washington Banking Company of New Jersey, have commenced a prosecution against the Rochester Daily Telegraph, for publishing a resolution of a meeting of merchants, not to take the bills of that institution. Such a suit is untenable.

It is said that there is a church in Norfolk, Eng., called "Little Snoring Church." The worshippers must, indeed, be a sleepy set, to entitle their church to so distinguished a name.

A parsnip grew to a suitable size for use in a garden in Portsmouth, Virginia, in December.

It is aptly enough remarked, that the mechanic arts are the lever, the fulcrum, and the power which move the world.

A hen with the profile of a human face is mentioned in the Sackett's Harbor paper as having been raised in that vicinity.

A newspaper controversy is now being carried on in Baltimore, by portions of the respectable and eminently useful society of Methodists.

"A POEM IN JANUARY."—On the 31st, a rose-bud, nearly expanded, was pulled in the garden of "Non Zane Esq." of Wethers (V.) The plant from which it was taken, is a native of China, and has been a number of years in his garden, blooming in summer, but never before showing any indication of putting forth blossoms in winter.

## STATE CONVENTION.

FROM THE PORTLAND ADVERTISER.

Agreeably to previous notice, on Wednesday last, the Convention of Citizens of this State met in the Representatives Chamber to take into consideration the subject of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. The meeting was called to order by the Hon. Thomas Fillebrown, of Winthrop—the Hon. Benjamin Greene, of South Berwick, was appointed Chairman. Messrs. Cutts and Shaw, were appointed Secretaries.

Judge Greene, on taking the chair, tendered his thanks to the gentlemen of the Convention, for the honor conferred by so numerous and respectable a number of his fellow-citizens in calling him to preside over the important and interesting deliberations for which they were assembled.

He very briefly and definitely stated the objects for which they were convened, and his readiness to cooperate with them in the accomplishment of those objects.

A committee was then appointed consisting of ten persons to prepare and report resolutions to the Convention.—Messrs. George Evans, Nathaniel Greene, Oliver Herrick, John Moore, Daniel Goodnow, Solomon Parsons, Aaron Holbrook, Andrew L. Emerson, William Parsons, Jr., and Timothy Whiting, were appointed.

An adjournment was then proposed to half past six in the evening, that the committee might have time to prepare and make their report. The great numbers who attended on this occasion, rendered it impossible for them to be accommodated in the Representatives chamber. The room was not large enough to admit half who had come to attend and join in the deliberations and proceedings of the meeting. It was therefore moved that when the Convention adjourn, they adjourn to the meeting house of the second parish, the use of which had been generously tendered to them by the committee.—The Convention then adjourned.

At half past six the convention met at the Meeting House of the Second Parish, to receive and act on the report of the committee. The ground floor of the house, although very large, was filled to crowding. Such was the anxiety to participate in the proceedings of this meeting that citizens of the first respectability had collected from the various parts of the State.

The committee announced their report, which was read by the Chairman and passed to the Chair. The following are the resolutions offered on the occasion.

Resolved, That this Convention enter into full confidence in the patriotism, talents and integrity of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; and in his adherence to those principles of national policy, which under the present and former administrations of the government have advanced the United States to its elevated and prosperous condition.

Resolved, That there is evidence satisfactory to every unprejudiced mind, that the election of John Quincy Adams was not promoted by inducement, persuasions or measures of a corrupt, selfish or ambitious character—but was accomplished in the mode pointed out in the Constitution, by the free and unbiased suffrages of the Representatives of the people, acting upon a well founded conviction of his superior qualifications, to promote the interests and maintain the honor and reputation of the Country.

Resolved, That the continued enmity of the adherents of Gen. Jackson to the Hon. HENRY CLAY—and the repetition of accusations which have been wholly disproved, evinces a total disregard of honorable rivalry and highminded emulation; and manifests a determination to accomplish their purposes by the proselytism of that distinguished and eloquent advocate of liberty; whose public services, talents and character entitle him to the confidence and gratitude of the Country.

Resolved, That while this Convention cheerfully award to the distinguished individual whose name is associated with that the signal triumph of the American Army at New-Orleans during the late war, the praise which is due to military service and success, they cannot discover in any act of his life, or in the exhibition of his mind and temper, those qualifications of a civil character—or those traits of disposition which are indispensable for a President of the United States.

Resolved, That we concur in the sentiments of the departed JEFFERSON, that the election of a man to a trust so high and responsible, whose pretensions are founded solely on military achievements however brilliant, is an event to be deprecated as ominous to the liberties of the country, and calculated to fill the mind of the Patriot with deep solicitude.

Resolved, That we view with cordial satisfaction the spirited exertions now making in the patriotic and Republican States of Pennsylvania and Virginia; to continue an administration whose measures and policy have been characterised by an enlightened and zealous devotion to the property of the Country.

Resolved, That we cordially concur with the conventions held in those

States, in the nomination of the Hon. RICHARD RUSH for Vice-President of the United States.

Resolved, That in the full confidence that Electors will be chosen in this State, in the manner hitherto practised, this Convention will nominate two Candidates to be recommended to the people for support as Electors at large.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the friends of the National Administration in the several congressional districts to call meetings for the purpose of nominating District Electors, who are known to be decided supporters of the Administration.

Resolved, That a Committee of fifteen be appointed to report to this convention the names of two persons to be recommended to the people of this State, as candidates for Electors at large.

Resolved, That a committee of the same number be appointed to prepare and report an address to the people of this State, expressive of the views of this Convention.

The resolutions having been read by Mr. Evans the chairman of the Committee and by Judge Greene, the chairman of the Convention, Mr. Fillebrown moved that they be adopted. Before the vote was taken, Messrs. Evans of Gardner, Holmes, of Alfred, and Davies, of Portland, respectively addressed the Convention, in a very able, eloquent and impressive manner.

As near as we could judge there were at least a thousand citizens present. For numbers, talent and respectability, no former meeting on any political occasion has equalled it in this State.

When the vote was taken on the resolutions reported by the committee, they were UNANIMOUSLY adopted.

The following gentlemen were then appointed a committee to designate and report two candidates for electors at large: Messrs. Nathaniel Hobbs, Seth Spring, Phineas Varnum, Jonathan Page, Samuel Winter, Ebenezer D. Robinson, Joshua Lord, Nathan Culler, Ezekiel Hinckley, George Leonard, Timothy Howe, George Bradford, Henry Hazeltine, Barnsley S. Hill, Cyrus W. Foster.

The following gentlemen were appointed to prepare and report an Address, viz.—Messrs. John Holmes, Joseph Storer, Elias Thomas, Noah Hinckley, John Neal, Nathaniel Robbins, Thomas Fillebrown, William Clark, Ebenezer S. Phelps, John Turner, Ezekiel Richardson, Joseph Lord, Ephraim K. Smart, Abijah Wines, Joseph Summer.

The Convention then adjourned to Thursday evening, at six o'clock, to hear and act upon the reports of their committees.

On Thursday evening the Convention met agreeably to adjournment. The numbers attending were about the same as the preceding evening.

The Committee appointed the preceding evening to designate candidates for Electors at large made the following report:

PORTLAND, Jan. 24, 1828.

The Committee appointed to designate two suitable persons as candidates for Electors at Large, have attended to that service, and ask leave to Report: That they unanimously concur in opinion that Gen. SIMON NOWELL, of Kennebunk Port, and Hon. THOMAS FILLEBROWN, of Winthrop, be recommended to the people of this State to be supported as Electors at large, should they be elected in the manner hitherto practised.

NATHL. HOBBS, Chairman.

The report was unanimously accepted.

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Jan. 24.

ASSEMBLAGE OF THE PEOPLE.

We have the satisfaction, this day, of laying before our readers the proceedings of the great Administration Meeting, held in Portland on the 23d and 24th instant. They will be read, by the people of this County, with great approbation. In addition to the selections taken from the Portland paper, we have it in our power to say, that we have conversed with several gentlemen, who have returned to this County from the Meeting; and they express but one sentiment, viz.: that of sincere and animating satisfaction.

We had anticipated a respectable, nay, a full meeting on this occasion; but that the assemblage should be so very large, as it was, certainly exceeds our most sanguine expectations.

PETITION OF DANIEL GRANGER.

FOR A SESSION OF CONCURRENT JURISDICTION.

Mr. Granger, for a session of concurrent jurisdiction to the U. S. of certain places in Biddeford and Saco, was referred to Messrs. Emery, Herrick and Shaw.

BILL AUTHORIZING THE OWNERS OF THE FALLS AND MILL PRIVILEGES ON NEGUASSET FALLS TO ERECT A DAM THEREON.

Resolved, That a bill be introduced in the House to make a State Road from Barre to Houlton Plantation—and a Resolve in favor of Josiah Merrill, finally passed.

FRIDAY, Jan. 25.

ON MOTION OF MR. RICHARDSON.

RESOLVED, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before the Senate the returns of the several Banks which may be in his possession, and are required by law.

ON MOTION OF MR. WADLAW.

RESOLVED, That a bill be introduced in the House to lay before the Senate the returns of the several Banks which may be in his possession, and are required by law.

ON MOTION OF MR. DUNNELL.

RESOLVED, That a bill be introduced in the House to lay before the Senate the returns of the several Banks which may be in his possession, and are required by law.

ON MOTION OF MR. MERRILL.

RESOLVED, That a bill be introduced in the House to lay before the Senate the returns of the several Banks which may be in his possession, and are required by law.

ON MOTION OF MR. RICHARDSON.

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ing Jackson then in the order on the third day during a time when the would that a State such was the cause against Mr. Megquier did not effect. The Secretary of State authorized to procure to be done, where in contract on terms most State. Now, we are reasons which produce are left to conjecture, the Senate could not, bate the political character of electing Mr. Todd, had been taken it is highly probable that a choice be presumed that a man could have so far unseat the other Printers in Portland, we concurred with the Secretary of State necessary printing.

ating any alteration in the choice of Electors to receive the subject has Committee on the Judiciary is no reason to expect If it had been committed, we should with different feelings

S INQUEST.

was held on the 13th on, Esq. upon the body of Paris. The deceased own dwelling-house, resided alone, knelt by resting on the bier, it was that he came to the end of God.

warns will please to sending us the Portland the proceedings of the, which appears in our

MORNING COURIER.

s.—By a perusal of London papers to 5th more and more ap-

avitable in Europe. Gathered too dark in day without pouring water—the elements are

side to peace. They not tamely submit, for the scene at Nauvoo allies, will hold the Ottoman will al-

in behalf of his sub-

Christian Europe in-

pendence. Austria in posture, the seem-

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anxious eye; we have

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14th November,

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Scio, on the 28th

Sultan was said to be

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ard Cuchane was

and had much in-

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him. He had ordered a *levy en masse*—had signified his intention of proceeding to Adrianople, and was otherwise busily occupied in preparing means of warfare. At the date of these accounts, the Ambassadors had not left Constantinople, or demanded their passports; but they were hourly expected to do so, as the turn which affairs had taken seemed to leave them no alternative.

The Morning Chronicle of 4th Dec. has the following leading editorial article:

We fear we can no longer hold out hopes of the possibility of peace being preserved with Turkey. Positive information was received yesterday, that the Porte has refused all further negotiation or even intercourse, with the Ambassadors of the Allies, and has also refused the mediation of Austria. An appeal has been made to all good Mussulmen, to avenge the insult which has been committed. Great apprehensions are entertained for the durability of the Alliance under the present very critical circumstances, on which some of those did not calculate who entered into the treaty more with a view to gain time with Russia, than to come to a rupture with Turkey, which would have the effect of delivering over the latter Power to the former. The affair of Navarino has, however, committed our Government. But if we were to say that the result has been one of satisfaction, or that it has not given rise to very unpleasant forebodings, we should only be misleading our readers.

The Morning Chronicle, as will be seen above, is as convinced of war as any of the other Journals, but takes a different view of the position of the allies in relation to one another. We do not accord with his opinion, but wait in patience to see what time will reveal.

The next arrival from England will doubtless bring us more important information than we have yet received; for which we anxiously look.

Jackson Dinner in Washington.

As a sample of the spirit in which the Dinners were got up on the 8th inst. it is mentioned, that when the Committee of Arrangements in Washington were carving out their work, it was moved, that, as usual, one of the regular toasts should be "The President of the United States." On the vote being taken there were six for it and five against it, when General Van Ness, the Chairman, declared it not to be a vote, he voting in the negative; and the Chief Magistrate of the American Nation was omitted in the regular toasts! The public will not fail to contrast this littleness with the magnanimity of Messrs. Everett, Storrs, Stewart, and Gurley, of Congress, on the same day, who, however much they detest the Man, and the Politician, rendered due honor to Jackson as a successful General. This will always be found to be the difference between true and false patriotism.

A sample of the elegance and finish of the Congressional Toast Manufacturers, as exhibited at the late Show in Washington:

By Mr. Desha, of Tennessee. Edward Livingston, of Louisiana.—The only Honor in the Louisiana political pack; though beaten in the Presidential game, by the KNAVE from that State, he shall shine conspicuous, while the KNAVE "will stand before the world as a proved base calumniator, unworthy of public or private confidence, and avoided by every man who has a respect for virtue and for honor."

By Hon. Senator Eaton, (Ex-Aid-de-camp to Gen. Jackson.) To divert public attention at Athens, Alcibiades cut off the tail of a dog;—the modern Alcibiades, with a view to the same object, has written a book.

By Hon. Mr. Kreemer. General Andrew Jackson.—The Nathaniel of the present age—an Israelite in whom there is no guile—When the Presidency was put up to the highest bidder by the Judas of the present age, he refused to bid.

Execution.—A father and son named Wilson were hung on the 4th inst. near Wallerborough, S. C. for the murder of Capt. Priester. The father declared that he was innocent of the murder, and that bad company and an irreligious life had brought him to a disgraceful death.

A man in Riga, N. Y. named Horace Hall, on the 24th ult. fell from the roof of a mill, on the water wheel, when under full motion, and the first stroke of a bucket severed his head from his body. The body was then drawn in, and stopped the wheel.

FOUNDLING.—A few nights since a young infant was found in one of the streets of Brooklyn very comfortably wrapped, and no doubt designedly abandoned by those who should have been its protectors.

COINERS.—Forged notes of the Montreal Bank, purporting to be of the value of ten dollars, and five dollars, are in circulation. They are altered from the genuine notes of \$1.

CLIPPED HALF DOLLARS.—The public are cautioned against receiving half-dollars that are cut, as there are a great number in circulation, from which 6-1-4 cents value at least, is shared from each.

CARTOON.—There is in some part of North-Carolina, a very singular tree, which is divided at the bottom by a small rivulet, and 18 feet above, forms one trunk. Both bodies are quite large. It is considered a very interesting curiosity.

DEADLY OCCURRENCE.—On the evening of the 9th inst. the house of Mr. John Welling, near this village, took fire and was entirely consumed. All his children, four in number, perished in the

flames. Mr. and Mrs. Welling were from home, on a visit to a friend's house, about three quarters of a mile distant. The house and younger children were left in charge of the eldest child, a little girl about eleven years of age; the children soon retired to bed, and left a large fire burning, which, in a short time, communicated to the wood-work near the fire place, and before assistance could be rendered, the three younger inmates were literally consumed by the fire; the eldest was rescued alive, but survived only a few hours.—*Ithaca N. Y. Journal*.

NEWSPAPER REPORTS.—It has been stated in several newspapers without the shadow of foundation for the statement, that the Rev. Dr. Nichols of Portland, has been appointed President of Harvard University. Our readers cannot need to be informed that the Rev. Dr. Kirkland is President of the University, and in the regular performance of the duties of the office.

It has been stated in some of the newspapers, that Mr. Boylston, lately deceased, has left property to the amount of \$400,000, to his relative the President of the United States. This report has more foundation than the other, being only an exaggeration of 10,000 per cent. We understand that the whole property left by Mr. Boylston does not exceed \$100,000,—that it is given by his principally to his wife, children and grandchildren, that the only bequest to Mr. Adams is a farm worth about \$1000 and that he has given \$9000 for public objects, viz. for the increase of the medical library, the medical prize fund, and the college speaking prize fund, established by him in his life time.

BOST. D. ADVERTISER.

The elderly gentleman, who lately threw himself from a bridge at Philadelphia, and was drowned, was Mr. George Browne, late of New-Haven; and was well known as the keeper of the General Stage-Office, in that City.

FIRE.—At midnight, on Monday, a fire broke out in the roof of the engine house, near the Court House and Jail in Leverett-street.—It was extinguished without doing any injury except to the engine house.

A lad, about 14 years of age, apprentice to Messrs. Grant & Seaver, jumped over the iron railing between the Court House and the street, and broke his leg in several places. He was attempting to get away from an approaching engine, and not being aware of any inequality in the level on the other side, he fell the distance of 16 or 18 feet.

A villain, Isaac Punches, having sold a forged note at Little Falls, N. Y. left the place and, with the officers of justice close at his heels, stole his pursuer's horse, and has not since been heard of.

A late Tallahassee paper says—

"In the vessels below we shall receive a large accession to our society, of respectable families, from Maryland and Virginia, and some young gentlemen;

but we do not hear of any young ladies;

and we are much surprised at it, for

this certainly is the best market in the United States. We are quite mortified,

every time we go up to town, at seeing

the heavy groups of long faced, de-

sponding bachelors. 'Wasting their

sweets on the desert air.'

COMPENSATION.—The first act passed

by the present Congress, appropriated

\$171,800, for the pay of the members,

and \$106,300 for firewood, stationery,

printing, &c.

Near \$2000 were realized the past

year for Oranges raised on the planta-

tion of Mrs. Shaw, (daughter of Gen.

N. Greene deceased) Georgia.

PRISON ESCAPE.—In Raleigh, N. C. 5

negroes, availing of the time when the

Deputy Jailer opened the outward door

of the prison for the purpose of carry-

ing in breakfast, rushed by him and

made their escape. Three were reten-

ted, one of them having first received

several stabs in the rencontre, which

endangered his life.

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CLIPPED HALF DOLLARS.—

## POETRY.

The following lines were handed us by an esteemed friend. We do not wish to intrude our private feelings upon our readers; but they are worth a place in all our hearts, as we know not how soon we may need the support they are designed to give us; if rightly appreciate the blessings of Heaven, then we can say in sincerity, "Tis well."

BYRON OBSERVER.

FOR THE C. T. R. E. P.

2nd Kings, iv, 20, "And she answered it is well."

When smiling peace is our day; And health, and strength, attend our way; Ah, then how easy 'tis to say!

"Tis well."

When friends in comfort round us dwell, And earthly blessings largely swell; O, then, our hearts will gladly tell,

"Tis well."

When chear'd by friendship's soothing tone, And home's sweet joys are round us thrown; Our hearts will then delighted own,

"Tis well."

But when o' sorrow's cup we drink, And health, and strength begin to sink; Say is it easy then to think?

"Tis well."

When trouble's waves are rolling high, And dearest kindred faint and die; Amidst the storm, can nature cry?

"Tis well."

When friendship has to hatred grown, Home's sweetest joys forever flown; Can the lone, bleeding bosom, own?

"Tis well."

'Tis he who guides us on our way, Can gild affliction's darkest day; That gives his children pow'r to say,

"Tis well."

When heavy woes the soul oppres, In ev'ry hour of deep distress; He gives the grace that can confess,

"Tis well."

Should ev'ry earthly cistern dry, And tears still flow from natures eye; Yet through the clouds can faith descry,

"Tis well."

## EDUCATION.

The Lion o'er his wild domain, Rules by the terror of his eye, The Eagle of the rock retains, By force, his empire in the sky— The Shark, the tyrant of the flood, Pursues his prey with quenchless rage, Parent and young, unwean'd from blood, Are still the same from age to age.

Of all that live, and move, and breathe, Man only rises o'er his birth— He looks above, around, beneath— At once the heir of Heaven and Earth. Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave, The various tribes throughout her plan, Live to preserve, from death to save— These are the lowest powers of man.

From strength to strength he travels on, He leaves the lingering brute behind— And when a few short years are gone, He soars a disembodied mind. Destin'd his future course sublime Through nobler, better paths to run, With him, the certain end of time Is but eternity begun.

What ails him in this high pursuit, Opens, illumines, cheers the way, Discerns the immortal from the brute— God's image from the mould of clay? 'Tis knowledge!—Knowledge to the soul Is power, and liberty and peace, And while celestial ages roll, The joys of knowledge shall increase.

And then the generous plan which spreads The light which universal beams, And through the human desert leads, Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams. Behold! a new creation rises, New spirits breath'd into the clod, Where'er the voice of Wisdom cries— Man, know thyself, and fear thy God!

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**AN HEROIC WOMAN.** When first an infant draws the vital air, Officious grief should welcome him to care: But joy should life's concluding scene attend, And mirth be kept to grace a dying form.

I know not, whether Madam de Villeneuve's departure out of this life is a man of philosophy will call on me to say or not, since it was attended w. a. circumstances as much to be desired as to be lamented. She was her whole life happy in an uninterrupted health, and was always honored for an evenness of temper and greatness of mind. That lady was taken with an indisposition which confined her to her chamber; but was such as was too slight to make her take a sick bed, and yet too grievous to admit of any satisfaction in being out of it. It is notoriously known, that, some years ago, Monsieur Festean, one of the most considerable surgeons in Paris, was desperately in love with this lady: her quality placed her above any application to her on the account of his passion; but, as a woman always has some regard for the person whom she believes to be her real admirer, she now took it in her head, upon advice of her physicians to lose some of her blood, to send for Monsieur Festean on that occasion. I happened to be there at that time, and my dear relation give me the privilege to be present. As soon as he began to pour it in order to raise the vein, his color changed, and I observed him seized with a sudden tremor, which made the take the liberty to speak of it, to his cousin with some apprehension: she smiled, and said, the new Mr. Festean but no inclination to do her injury. He seemed to recover himself, and smiling at me, proceeded in his work. Immediately after the operation he cried out that he was the most unfortunate of all men, for that he had opened an artery

instead of a vein. It is impossible to express the artist's distress as the patient's composure. I will not dwell on little circumstances, but go on to inform you, that within three days time it was thought necessary to take off her arm: She was so far from using Festean as it would be natural to one of a lower spirit to treat him, that she would not let him be absent from any consultation about her present condition, and on every occasion asked whether he was satisfied in the measures that were taken about her. Before this last operation she ordered her will to be drawn, and, after having been absent a quarter of an hour alone, she bid the surgeons of whom poor Festean was one, go on in their work. I know not how to give the terms of art; but there appeared such symptoms after the amputation of her arm, that it was visible she could not live four and twenty hours. Her behaviour was so magnanimous throughout this whole affair, that I was particularly curious in taking notice of what passed as her fate approached nearer, and took notes of what she spoke to Mr. Festean which was as follows:

"Sir, you give me inexpressible sorrow for the anguish with which I see you overwhelmed. I do not consider you as one by whose error I have lost my life; no, you are my benefactor, as you have hastened my entrance into a happy immortality. This is my sense of this accident; but the world in which you live may have thoughts of it to your disadvantage: I have therefore taken care to provide for you in my will, and have placed you above what you have to fear from their ill-nature."

While this excellent woman spoke these words, Festean looked as if he received a condemnation to die, instead of a pension for life. Madam de Villa cerne lived till eight o'clock next night, and though she must have labored under the most exquisite torments, she possessed her mind with so wonderful a patience, that one may rather say she ceased to breathe than she died at that hour. You who had the happiness to be personally known to this lady have nothing but to rejoice in the honor you had of being related to so great a merit; but we who have lost her conversation cannot so easily resign our own happiness by reflecting upon her.

There hardly can be a greater instance of an heroic mind, than the unprejudiced manner in which this lady weighed this misfortune. The regard of life could not make her overlook the contrition of the unhappy man, whose more than ordinary concern for her was all his guilt. It would certainly be of singular use to human society to have an exact account of this lady's ordinary conduct which was crowned by so uncommon magnanimity. Such greatness was not to be acquired in the last article, nor is it to be doubted but it was a constant practice of all that is praiseworthy, which made her capable of holding death, not as the dissolution, but the consummation of her life.—STEELE.

**CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.** REED & HOWARD have succeeded in preparing a Medicine for the cure of intemperance. It has had the advantage of repeated and successful experiments, by physicians of the first respectability in this city, and is confidently brought before the public, as a remedy in no respect inferior to any which have been offered for the purpose.

A gentleman who has employed much of Dr. Chamber's, and has witnessed the operation of this, in several instances, has expressed, his preference for their preparation. They have been politely favored with the following certificate from Dr. J. B. Flint, of this city.

**Brother Fat.**—(to the Court.) I don't care what Mr. — says, he is only a moscheto, and I don't mind their sting.

**Br. Small.** I beg your pardon, Mr. — but it is a fact in natural history, that moschetos never sting hogs.

**Br. Fat.** Is it so, Mr. —? then you had better inform your acquaintances of it; they'll be glad to hear it.

**Br. Small.** Allow me, then Mr. — to communicate it to you among the first. Here the Court amid a roar of laughter, called the gentlemen to order.

N. Y. Ad.

**AN EPISTLE OF FRANKLIN.**—When Doct. Franklin, Mr. Lee, and Silas Dean were in Paris, as Commissioners for the American Congress, the good people of that great city used to bestow their favors so exclusively upon the Doctor, that the other gentlemen, his colleagues, appeared to be quite forgotten, and occasionally evinced a little good natured jealousy.—It even acquired no small address on the part of the Doctor to preserve harmony. One morning, just as breakfast was preparing, some kind French sent a generous cake to the lodgings of the commissioners, marked "Le Digne Franklin," that is being interpreted, "The worthy Franklin." Messrs. Lee and Dean remarked, that they were indebted to their colleague for the best part of the accommodation.—"Not at all," said the Doctor. This was evidently intended for us all, but the French people do not understand English, they have made a trifling error in the orthography: they have undoubtedly meant Lee, Dean, Franklin."—U. S. Gazette

**A GENTLE ONE.**—A lady in this city perceiving her maid a raw Irish girl, who had arrived only a few weeks before from her own swate land, throwing the end of a rope into the cistern and moving it to and fro, went into the yard to inquire the cause, and found that she had lost the pail and was trying to re-

## PARKER'S VEGETABLE RENOVATING PANACEA;

Equal to Swain's or any other, AND ONE DOLLAR CHEAPER, FOR THE CURE OF

Rheumatism, Liver Complaint, Ulcers, Mercurial and Syphilitic Diseases. Likewise, complaints arising from an impure state of the blood, Putrid Sore Throat, and the early stages of Consumption, &c.

Many cases of Jaundice have been radically cured by using only a few bottles. Dyspepsia or indigestion is removed by its powerful virtues, and where children are concerned, it is known to be a remarkable salutary operative, and for that purpose should be kept in families to be given in complaints incident to the change of the seasons.

Purchasers are requested to observe, that the Genuine Medicine has the Proprietor's name, in his own hand writing, on the label of each bottle, with the words, Parker's Panacea, on the seal of the cork. The label represents the Hydra subdued by Hercules, with a masonic emblem above.

This PANACEA is equal to any in use; it is pleasant to the taste, and requires no alteration in the diet—spiritous liquors to be avoided.

The proprietor is aware that for want of proper and certain information, his medicine may by some persons be ranked amongst nostrums vended by numerous empirics of the day; but he has the satisfaction of knowing that upon trial, these opinions will vanish, and give place to conviction of its superior merits. To pretend that all and every disease to which the human constitution is liable, will be cured by his medicine, would be false and absurd in the extreme; but it possesses uncommon efficacy in the relief and cure of certain obstinate and violent complaints, and those, in many instances, of the most alarming and distressing nature, can and has been fully substantiated.

Certificates and directions printed in a pamphlet form, accompany each bottle—price \$2, or \$20 per dozen.

**REMEMBER!**—"PARKER'S PANACEA," equal to Swain's, or any other, and one dollar cheaper.

**From Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth.**

My Dear Sir,—Accept my thanks for your "Analytical Reader," which I have examined with pleasure. You have devised a most simple and excellent method to make a child understand what he reads, and to teach him to read well, and to pronounce correctly.

It appears to me that a better elementary work for these purposes cannot be introduced into our schools. I am, &c.

To Mr. S. Putnam, Chs. Burroughs.

Mr. H. Jackson, Teacher of Monitorial School, No. 1, Portland, says: "I have examined the "Analytical Reader," and am of opinion that the plan of it is decidedly superior to that of any work of the kind I have seen. The combining, in each exercise, of the different objects of Pronunciation, Reading, Derivation and variation, added to the pure moral instruction which is presented in the form of captivating, but faithful anecdote, gives a peculiar importance to the work, and creates the hope and the belief, that it will be extensively adopted in the schools of our country."

**From Rev. Mr. Burroughs, Rector of St. John's Church, Portsmouth.**

DEAR SIR,—With a lively interest I have examined your plan of giving Orthographic Pronunciation and Definitions to the pupil at one view. I believe your work admirably adapted to intellectual improvement in those stages of education for which it was designed, and cheerfully recommend it to public patronage.

Yours respectfully, Hervey Wilbur.

Rev. Mr. Craven, Dover, says: "Mr. Stevens—Sir.—Having examined the "Analytical Reader," I perceive that its plan is original, and am of opinion it is admirably adapted for the improvement of children, and can very cheerfully recommend it for the use of schools."

**Extracts from the American Journal of Education, May, 1827.**

"The Preface of this little volume contains several judicious and useful remarks, which seem to be the fruits of experience and attentive observation. From these we select some extracts, which will serve to give a just character to the book, and repeat sound views of elementary instruction. The details of the author's plan are occasionally novel and ingenious; and what is better, they are always practical and useful. The whole book possesses much merit."

**From the same, August, 1827.**

"The first edition of this meritorious work was mentioned in our first volume, p. 318.

"The present edition is rendered still more acceptable by revision, and by greater neatness of execution. The plan of this work is of so useful a character, that we hope teachers will avail themselves of it, so as to conduct their Reading Lessons on the method which it exemplifies. We know of no course so well suited to make children thoroughly acquainted with the words of their own language; or to impart the advantages of correct, forcible and appropriate expression."

"The work is also recommended by the following gentlemen: Hon. Levi Woodbury, L. D. Senator in Congress, and late Governor of the State; Rev. Stephen Farley, Preceptor of Atkinson Academy, N. H.; Rev. Edward Turner, Weymouth; Rev. Nathan Parker, D. D. Portsmouth; Hon. Ashur Warren, Judge of U. S. District Court, for Maine; J. W. Bourne; Preceptor of Franklin Academy, Dover, N. H.; Asa E. Foster, A. B. Preceptor of Gilmanton Academy, N. H.; Rev. Abijah Cross, Salisbury, N. H.; Rev. Mr. Maffitt, Dover; Hon. John Brothhead, member of the Senate of New-Hampshire; Rev. S. R. Hall, Preceptor of the Academy, Concord, Vt.; Thos. Tenney, A. M. Preceptor of Hampton Academy, New-Hampshire; Rev. James Towne, A. B. Preceptor of the Academy, Wolfborough, N. H.; Benjamin Greenleaf, A. M. Preceptor of Bradford Academy, Ms.; Andrew Michie, A. M. Preceptor of Haverhill Academy, N. H.; Rev. Horace Hildreth, Gloucester, Ms.

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January 16, 1828. 4w 166

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